

C. DUBOC.
Netting.

No. 220,967.

Patented Oct. 28, 1879.

FIG. 2.

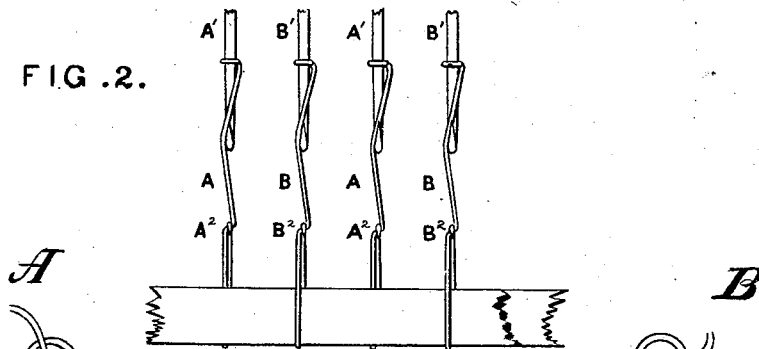


FIG. 1.

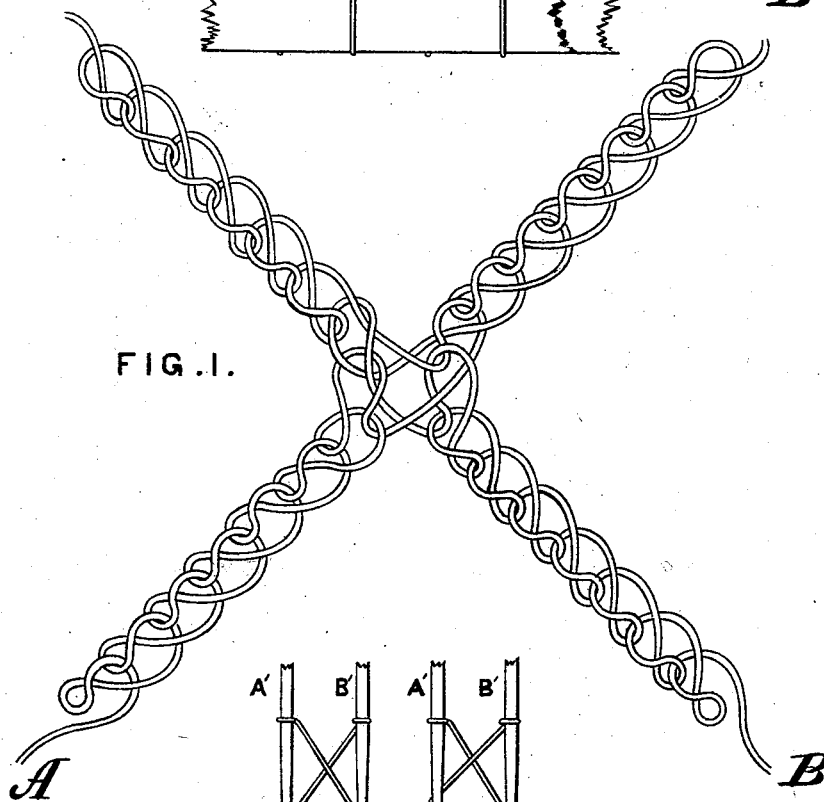
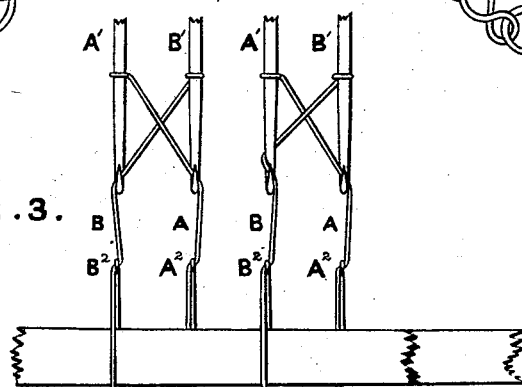


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES.

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CHARLES DUBOC, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN NETTING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **220,967**, dated October 28, 1879; application filed June 14, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES DUBOC, of the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Netting, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the construction of a fabric of network for fly-nets or fishing-nets, in which the cords of the net are made by the looping together of finer threads, and the meshes are formed by looping two adjacent threads into each other and into the cords, so that they shall be firmly fastened, but without a knot.

As nets have been heretofore ordinarily constructed, they have been made by knotting together the cords of which the net was composed, making a protruding knot at their intersection, and network has been made by twisting or interlacing together the cords at the intersection; but in such netting the joints of the cords have not been tightly fastened and would slip.

Knit fabrics have also been heretofore made formed of a series of cords looped upon themselves, in which the cords have been fastened together by links of thread passing from one cord to the other, and so attaching them together; but this construction does not form a firm and solid mesh, as in mine.

Fabrics have also been made in which the pillars of the fabric were bound by looping for articles of dress and personal wear; but in these the cords forming the pillars are in double rows, and are held together only by the interposed decorative looping; but in mine each cord is complete in itself, and is formed of one thread, and is interlocked with the adjacent cord as hereinafter set forth.

My net, however, does not have any protruding knot, and the connection of the cords at the intersections is perfectly firm as well as smooth. In the manufacture of my net I use the same number of threads that there are meshes across the net; but the threads are much finer than is the cord of the net when finished.

The drawings represent the threads from which the cords of the net are formed, the cords formed by looping up the threads, and

the joint of the cords at the intersection forming the mesh.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents the threads from which the cords of the net are formed, the cords formed by looping up the threads, and the joint of the cords at the intersection, forming the mesh. Fig. 2 represents the needles, threads, and guides in the act of forming the cords from the thread, as described in the specification. Fig. 3 represents the needles, threads, and guides in the act of forming the mesh, as described in the specification.

Like letters represent the corresponding needles, threads, and guides.

The net is made upon an ordinary knitting-loom, using two threads, A B, on each side of which there are other threads, A B, &c.

Each thread A is carried and directed by a guide, A², and each thread B by a guide, B². For each thread A there is a needle, A', and for each thread B a needle, B'.

The first part of the process of knitting the net, supposing loops to have been formed upon the needles, is to knit the cords the requisite distance. This is done by moving each guide (carrying its thread) around its needle.

Next, the loops are to be cast off all the needles, so as to form on them, by the threads carried round them, new loops. This process repeated sufficiently forms the cords the necessary distance preparatory to the next step of the process, which is the forming of the mesh by joining the two cords together.

In doing this the guide A² is moved to the right, carrying the thread A over the needle B'. At the same time the guide B² is moved to the left, carrying the thread B over the needle A'. Next, the loops are to be cast off all the needles, forming on them new loops; next, the guide A² is moved to the left, carrying the thread A over the needle A', and at the same time the guide B² is moved to the right, carrying the thread B over the needle B'; next, all the loops are cast off, as before, forming new loops; next, to form the cords each guide is moved round its needle, carrying its thread; next, all the loops are cast off, forming new loops. The cord being formed of a sufficient

length the guide A² is moved to the left, carrying its thread A over another needle, B', which lies to its left, and, similarly, the guide B² is moved to the right, carrying its thread B over another needle, A', which lies to its right, and so other meshes are formed with those other threads A B; and by continuing the process above-described the fabric of netting is produced.

I claim as my invention—

A fabric of netting composed of cords, each of which is formed by looping up upon itself a finer thread, which cords intermesh each with the other, and are joined by interlocking the threads of two adjacent cords together, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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